Approved For Release 2008/10/10 : CIA-RDP80-00810A006900210002-4

TEORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorised person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	REPORT		
SUBJECT	Organization, Location, and Equipment of Border Guard T	DATE DISTR.	16 August	1955 25X1
	equipment of border quart 1.	NO. OF PAGES	10	
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	25 X 1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		25V4
DATE ACQUIRED	This is U	JNEVALUATED Information	ח	25X1
	SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE.	APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TE	NTATIVE.	,
	CORR	BCT ION		·
A repo		above was distributed on	17 June 1955.	25X1
				25X1

NODEX

S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN

						•	NOE OEL	LV						NOD	<i>/=</i>	X
STATE	X	ARMY ST	X	NAVY	X	AIR	4	FBI		AEC						
							(Note:	Washir	gton	distribution	indicated	d by "X";	Field	distribution b	y "#	F".)

25X1

CLASSIFICATION

S-E-C-R-E-T

NOFORM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

Czechoslovalia

DATE DISTR.

17 June 1955

SUBJECT

Organization, Location, and Equipment of Border Guard Troops

NO. OF PAGES

10

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE OF

INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1

HIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE IF THE WHITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE IS, SECTIONS 799 NO 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS ABESIDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL-TION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR SECRIFF BY AN UNBUTHINGHED PERSON

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

25X1

The Czechoslove deer Guard (Pohranici Straz) (PS) is controlled by the Chief Administron of the Border and Interior Guard located in Prague-Smichov. This Chief Administration in turn is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. It was formerly under the Ministry of Security until that body was absorbed by the Interior Ministry in September 1953. The Border Guard is under the command of Brigadier General Hlavacka whose position as Commander-in-Chief of the Border and Interior Guard was once more positively confirmed in May 1954. PS officers are trained in special

PS schools, at least one of which is known, the PS officers' school in Olomouc.

In addition, there is supposed to be a Military-Political Officers' school in Prague.

ARMY

As of the beginning of February 1955, 11 brigades of the Czechoslo Guard had been positively identified. The number of permanent battal each of these brigades, the location of all brigade and battalion heatquarters are given in Annex A to this report. At present, there seem to be 2 brigades along the Saxon frontier, 5 along the Bavarian, and 3 along the Austrian. In addition, there is an eleventh brigade Hqs in Komarno; this brigade appears to have been set up as the PS Danube flotilla. Each of the PS brigades on the Czech-Bavarian borders appears to have four permanent battalions; those along the Saxon border have three while of the three alongside the Austrian frontier, two have four battalions, the third only two. The number of permanent battalions in the Komarno PS Brigade is unknown. Of the 20 battalions along the Bavarian frontier, the majority have 5 companies each; a few have 4 and fewer still, as high as 7 or 8. The location of these companies, 108 in number, as of the end of April 1954, is also given in Annex A. It is apparent and quite understandable that the first consideration of the Czechs, when setting up their border guard units, was to secure, first of all, those borders closest to their Western antagonists. Thus, the Bavarian-Czech frontier has been the one most hermetically sealed. Here each PS company has a frontier sector of 2.5 - 3 kms in critical areas, 4 kms in less vital sectors; assuming 5 companies to a battalion, and four battalions to a brigade, this amounts to a 15 km sector per battalion, a 60 km sector per brigade. Since there are 5 brigades along this border, which is approximately 300 kms long, it can be seen there is not much leeway for gaps. The Polish, Hungarian (from Levice east to the Russian border), and USSR frontiers up to the present are either not covered as yet or, if covered, there particular PS units have not as yet

S.B.O.R.

-- **-- ----**

CLASSIFICATION

noforn

x NAVY **x** NSRB **DISTRISUTION x** Alf Approved For Release 2008/10/10 : CIA-RDP80-00810A006900210002-4



from the practice of the Poles who have a full complement of border guards along their side of the Polish-Czech border. Whether, in this case, these borders will eventually be guarded by PS brigades to be set up in the future, is not yet known but is recruded as quite likely and it appears that the Czechs have up to now sittly not found the time, manpower, or equipment to ring their entire frontier area with PS brigades. There is strong probability that the Polish, USSR, and Hungarian borders from Levice eastwards are at present covered by SNB or customs guards. At present, the over-all strength of the Czechoslovakian Border Guard is about 25,000 men. Each Brigade has a strength of approximately 2,200 - 2.400 men of which 500 - 700 are assigned to the Brigade Hq units and the Training Bn; battalions have about 400 - 450; companies have 40 - 70. A brigade, in addition to brigade headquarters and four permanent battalions, has directly subordinated to its headquarters the following units: a reserve and/or training battalion, a guard unit, signal unit, motor transport unit, and construction unit. In some brigades, there seem to be both a reserve and a training battalion; this, however, appears to be the exception rather than the rule and in the great majority of brigades, the training battalion is also the reserve battalion. It may even be that this is the case Taruout; however, the process 1 cm of precise detail, coupled with possibly erroneous information

still leaves open the chance that there are two separate battalions. Since 1951, rectits who have been called up have been enrolled directly into PS brigades and have been trained in the training battalion of the brigade to which they now belong. These training battalions are not permanent TO and E organizations; they are set up each year in each brigade for 3 - 4 months for the purpose of giving basic training to the recruits who have just been assigned to the brigade. Cadres for this are probably furnished by the permanent battalions. At the end of this period, the recruits are distributed among the permanent battalions and brigade units, after which the training battalion breaks up. The following year this process is repeated. The term of service in the Border Guard is 27 months, the recruits being called up in the summer and released in the fall, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years later.

PS companies live in barracks in the countryside outside of towns and villages. On the Bavarian-Czech border, brigades, battalions, and companies are ranged in linear progression along the frontier from NW to SE, a continuous line of companies along the 300 km distance, then a line of battalions hqs, then the five brigade hqs. Within the brigades, battalions on guard number I to IV from NW to SE; companies, 1 - 20 from NW to SE. Battalions having a higher number than 5 companies may be making reserve companies out of the surplus units - there is no firm basis for this supposition, however.

25X1 25X1

25X1

25X1

On 1 November 1951, the former 6-8 kilometer deep frontier zone was divided into a 200 - 500 meter side "Forbidden Zone" and a 5 - 6 km wide "Border Zone" immediately behind it. All SNB (ordinary police) stations were relocated behind the "Border Zone" and the "Forbidden Zone" could only be entered if accompanied in person by a member of the particular PS company on duty in that sector. Since 1948 both the Bavarian-Czach and the GDR-Czech borders have been built up into a formidable system of obstacles, observation posts, and human traps. The Bavarian-Czech part of the system seems to be complete while the GDR-Czech sector is still under construction. Logically enough, the latter is nearest completion on its western end; the further the boundary moves away from Free Europe, the less priority it has and the later it will be fully built up. This security system consists of three rows of wire fences, from 2 to 2.5 meters high with built-in electrical and mechanical warning devices; at intervals there are high observation towers with searchlights and there is also an almost continuous strip of ploughed land, raked smooth to show footprints. There have also been reports of earth field fortifications, AT obstacles, and even of mine fields but this has by no means been verified. The system is manued by standing guards placed, at intervals, and by guards in the observation towers, all of whom are backed up by mounted patrols usually accompanied by water dogs. The five PS brigades

SIGNET



along the Bavarian border, with a total and the latest sound are manned almost exclusively by the latest sound by 1952 only 10% of these five brigades were total and this number has very probably been even further reduced at the present date. A 1952 report states that PS Brigade Hqs and Bn Hqs have the following officers:

Commanding Officer, Adjutant. Chief of Staff, Political Officer, DOZ Officer, Educational Officer, Leader of Youth Section, Rear Service Chief, Motor Transport Officer, Administration Officer, Dodes and Ciphers Officer, Medical Officer; Brigade Hq only has an Engineer Officer and a Chief of Personnel Section. Battalion Hq only has an Ordnance Officer.

In regard to communications, all units from company three brigade to PS Hq in Prague are connected by telephone. In addition, companies stationed on the border are also connected laterally. Radio is a supplementary means of communication from battalion up, and also between battalions. There is telecommunication between brigades and Unit 9600 (Chief Administration of the Border and Interior Guard).

The primary mission of the PS is to keep unauthorized persons from getting into Czechoslovakia or from leaving it. There is, however, also a secondary mission. This is to proclemed invasion of Czechoslovakia or, at least, resist long enough in the later area to allow Regular Army divisions to come to their aid a carry oppreviously selected defensive positions. To carry out this secondary with Czech Army divisions stationed in the border zone, as follows:

with the 12th Mtz Rifle Division in Karlovy Vary with the 11th Mtz Rifle Division in Plzeň with the 2nd Mtz Rifle Division in Susice with the 1st Mtz Rifle Division in Ceské Budejovice

In case of an alert on the border, PS brigades have the right to call on these divisions for immediate and direct help. These four divisions, in turn, do not train with other units in those summer training Jounds customarily used by the Czech Army but exercise in summer maneuver areas close to the border in order to be available at all times.

The PS wears the same uniforms as the Czech Army. Only the insignia and the branch-of-service colors on the service and parade uniforms are different. The field uniform, like that of the Czech Army, is khaki; the characteristic metal dog's head insignia, denoting a member of the PS, is worm on the collar of the field blouse and the field overcoat. In the service and parade uniform of EM and MCO's, lapels carry only the metal dog's head insignia; officerat service and parade uniforms have this insignia on green lapel flashes. Colors of shoulder straps and shoulder boards for all ranks in the service and parade uniforms are indicated in the following table:

Service and Parade Uniform Shoulder strap and shoulder board colors

	Background	Piping	MCO stripes Flashes (on shoulder strap)
EM 1.00s Career NCOs Officer candidates Officers	green green green gold	red red red orange green	red orange (roon roon roen

Rand insignia, for all ranks, except for the branchest and the given above, is identical with that of the Czech Army.

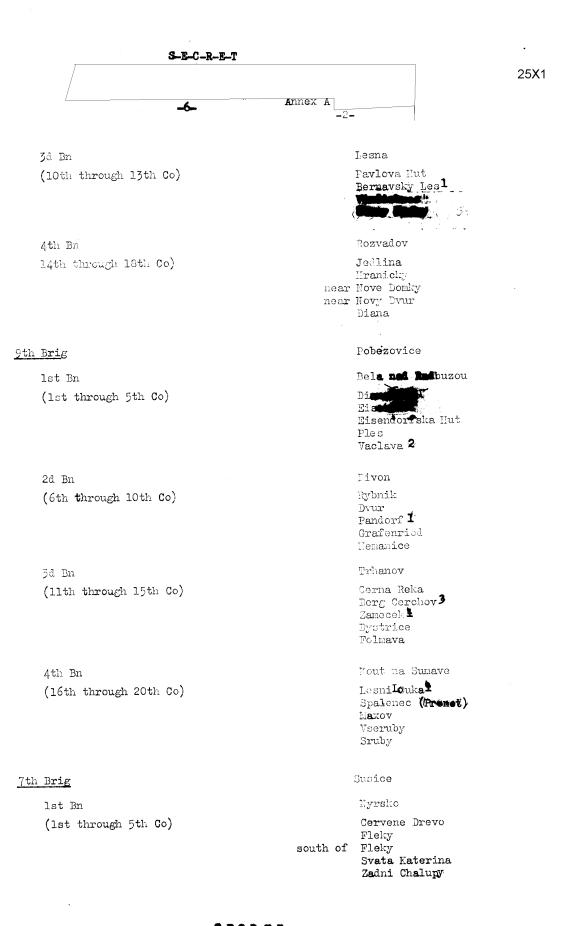
	Sales Date of	
1		

SE-C-R-E-T	25 X 1
-4-	
Weapons and Equipment	
PS companies are armed with pistols, rifles (Czeth and old German 92 models), and machine pistols. In addition, some companies have light and heavy machine guns; in fact, it is probable that most or all of them have, but this has not as yet been confirmed. The number of machine guns has not been established although it probably amounts to 3 light and I heavy per company. There are indications that either battalion has or brigade ha units (or both) are equipped with heavy machine guns, 82-mm mortars, and/or light AT weapons similar to the German Panzerfaust but this is also far from being absolutely confirmed. A report dating back to 1953 states that training battalions were instituting courses in the light mortar and light AT guns; this night be an indication that by now all battalions and brigades have been equipped with these weapons. A few brigades have been reported as having a number	
of light armored cars.	
As far as transportation is concerned, battalions and brigades have enough trucks for day-to-day supply needs and for the fast transport of smaller units to an emergency destination in case of alarm. Little more is known on this subject. A 1952 report stated that company has are equipped with	
a passenger cam and motorcycle; battalion hqs, with 4 passenger cars, 4 trucks, and several motorcycles; brigade hqs, with approximately 10 passenger cars, 15 trucks, and 10 motorcycles. Whather the above count is generally	*,
true, however; to how many units it pefers; and what the exact TO and E of motor vehicles in PS brigades, battalions and companies is, cannot at	
present be determined.	!
	25X1
	:
	:

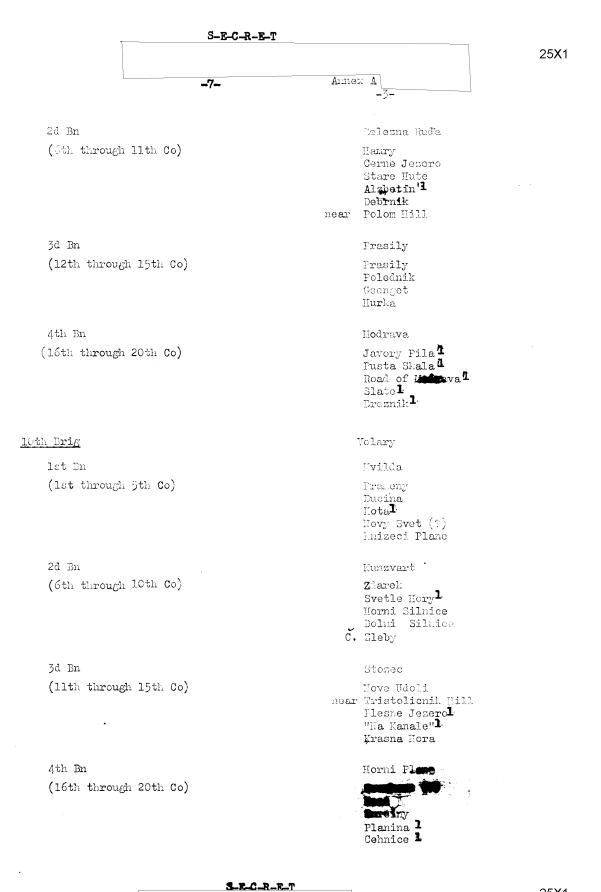
S-E-C-R-E-T	
Cryanization and Stations of PS Unit	
Each post is occupied by a company, exce	pt as noted
5 Unit	
igh Command	hov
S officers' school	0
. Bavarian Border	
5th Brig	Cheb
lst Bn	Hranice
(1st through 7th Co)	Apenião .
	Street, Street
	Pastviny Ujezd
	Stitary
	und etermine d
2d Bn	Ac
(6th through 14th Co)	Krasna Selbska l Zdar
	Fata Folna
	Doubrava
	Dolni P ase ky
3d Bn	Cheb
(15th through 19th Co) (?)	Liba
	Dubina Huehlbach
	Horni Kunreuth Svata Anna
4th Bn	Cheb
(20th through 24th Co)	Svaty Kriz Slapany
	Stary Hrosnatov Komly
	Kytina
1042 Paris	Plana
12th Brig 1st Br	Plana Polmi Zandov
(1st through 4th Co)	Oldrichov .
(200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Dorg Dylen 1 Mohelno
	Slatina
	Tri Sekery
2d Bn	Halze
(5th through 9th Co)	Bayluv Studenec

ILLEGIB

25X1







<u>T</u>



2. Austrian Border

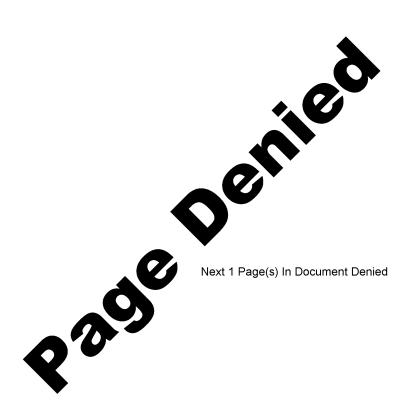
15th Brig	Ceske Bude j ovi ce	
lst Bn	Loucovice	
2d Bn	Yaplice	
3d Bn	Suchdol	
4th Bn	Nova Bystrice	
	•	
Ath Brig	laojmo	
lst Bn	Jemnice	
2d Bn	Znojmo	
3d Bn	Hrusovany	
4th Bn	Breclav	
11th Brig	Bratislava	
lst Bn	Halacky	
2d Bn	Stupava	
3d Bn	Bratislava (?)	

Komarno

PS Danube River Flotilla

3.	GDR Border	
	3d Brig	Karlovy Vary
	lst Bn	Kovarska
	2d Bn	Nejdek
	3d Bn	Lub ý (?)
	19th Brig	Decin
	three battalions	(?)

ILLEGIE



Approved For Release 2008/10/10: CIA-RDP80-00810A006900210002-4

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY

Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR.

17 June 1955

SUBJECT

Organisation, Location, and Equipment Border Guard Troops

NO. OF PAGES

10

PLACE **ACQUIRED** NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

Border Guard (Pohranical Straz) (PS) is controlled by The Czechoslovak the Chief Administration of the Border and Interior Guard located in Prague-Smichov. This Chief Administration in turn is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. It was formerly under the Ministry of Security until that body was absorbed by the Interior Ministry in September 1953. The Border Guard is under the command of Brigadier General Hlavacka whose position as Commander-in-Chief of the Border and Interior Guard was once more positively confirmed in May 1954. PS officers are trained in special PS schools, at least one of which is known, the PS officers' school in Olomouc. In addition, there is supposed to be a Military-Political Officers' school in

As of the beginning of February 1955, 11 brigades of the Czechoslovak Bor Guard had been positively identified. The number of permanent battalions in each of these brigades, the location of all brigade and battalion headquarters are given in Annex A to this report. At present, there seem to be 2 brigades along the Saxon frontier, 5 along the Bavarian, and 3 along the Austrian. In addition, there is an eleventh brigade Hqs in Komarno; this brigade appears to have been set up as the PS Danube flotilla. Each of the PS brigades on the Czech-Bavarian borders appears to have four permanent battalions; those along the Saxon border have three while of the three alongside the Austrian frontier, two have four battalions, the third only two. The number of permanent battalions in the Komarno PS Brigade is unknown. Of the 20 battalions along the Bavarian frontier, the majority have 5 companies each; a few have 4 and fewer still, as high as 7 or 8. The location of these companies, 108 in number, as of the end of April 1954, is also given in Annex A. It is apparent and quite understandable that the first consideration of the Czechs, when setting up their border guard units, was to secure, first of all, those borders closest to their Western antagonists. Thus, the Bavarian-Czech frontier has been the one most hermetically sealed. Here each PS company has a frontier sector of 2.5 - 3 kms in critical areas, 4 kms in less vital sectors; assuming 5 companies to a battalion, and four battalions to a brigade, this amounts to a 15 km sector per battalion, a 60 km sector per brigade. Since there are 5 brigades along this border, which is approximately 300 kms long, it can be seen there is not much leeway for gaps. The Polish, Hungarian (from Levice east to the Russian border), and USSR frontiers up to the present are either not covered as yet or, if covered, there particular PS units have not as yet been reported. If the former is true, it represents a rather curious variation

> S-E-C-R-E-T MOFORN

CLASSIFICATION DISTRIBUTION X NSRB NAVY FO MOP AIR

3-E-C-R-B-E

25X1

from the practice of the Poles who have a full complement of border guards along their side of the Polish-Czech border. Whether, in this case, these borders will eventually be guarded by PS brigades to be set up in the future, is not yet known but is regarded as quite likely and it appears that the Czechs have up to now simply not found the time. manpower, or equipment to ring their entire frontier area with PS brigades. There is strong probability that the Polish, USSR , and Hungarian borders from Levice eastwards are at present covered by SNB or customs guards. At present, the over-all strength of the Czechoslovakian Border Guard is about 25,000 men. Each brigade has a strength of approximately 2,200 - 2.400 men of which 500 - 700 are assigned to the Brigade Hq units and the Training Bn; battalions have about 400 - 450; companies have 40 - 70. A brigade, in addition to brigade headquarters and four permanent battalions, has directly subordinated to its headquarters the following units: a reserve and/or training battalion, a guard unit, signal unit, motor transport unit, and construction unit. In some brigades, there seem to be both a reserve and a training battalion; this, however, appears to be the exception rather than the rule and in the great majority of brigades, the training battalion is also the reserve battalion. It may even be that this is the case thruout; however, the present lack of precise detail, coupled with possibly erroneous information

25**X**1

25X1

still leaves open the chance that there are two separate battalions. Since 1951, recuits who have been called up have been enrolled directly into PS brigades and have been trained in the training battalion of the brigade to which they now belong. These training battalions are not permanent TO and E organizations; they are set up each year in each brigade for 3 - 4 months for the purpose of giving basic training to the recruits who have just been assigned to the brigade. Cadres for this are probably furnished by the permanent battalions. At the end of this period, the recruits are distributed among the permanent battalions and brigade units, after which the training battalion breaks up. The following year this process is repeated. The term of service in the Border Guard is 27 months, the recruits being called up in the summer and released in the fall, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years later.

PS compenies live in barracks in the countryside outside of towns and villages. On the Bavarian-Czech border, brigades, battalions, and companies are ranged in linear progression along the frontier from NW to SE, a continuous line of companies along the 300 km distance, then a line of battalions has, then the five brigade has. Within the brigades, battalions on guard number I to IV from NW to SE; companies, 1 - 20 from NW to SE. Battalions having a higher number than 5 companies may be making reserve companies out of the surplus units - there is no firm basis for this supposition, however.

25X1 25X1

On 1 November 1951, the former 6-8 kilometer deep frontier zone was divided into a 200 - 500 meter side "Forbidden Zone" and a 5 - 6 km wide "Border Zone" immediately behind it. All SNB (ordinary police) stations were relocated behind the "Border Zone" and the "Forbidden Zone" could only be entered if accompanied in person by a member of the particular PS company on duty in that sector. Since 1948 both the Bavarian-Czech and the GDR-Czech borders have been built up into a formidable system of obstacles, observation posts, and human traps. The Bavarian-Czech part of the system seems to be complete while the GDR-Czech sector is still under construction. Logically enough, the latter is nearest completion on its western end; the further the boundary moves away from Free Europe, the less priority it has and the later it will be fully built up. This security system consists of three rows of wire fences, from 2 to 2.5 meters high with built-in electrical and mechanical warning devices; at intervals there are high observation towers with searchlights and there is also an almost continuous strip of ploughed land, raked smooth to show footprints. There have also been reports of earth field fortifications, AT obstacles, and even of mine fields but this has by no means been verified. The system is manned by standing guards placed at intervals, and by guards in the observation towers, all of whom are backed up by mounted patrols usually accompanied by watch dogs. The five PS brigades

S-E-C-R-E-T

S_E_O_R_E_T NOFORM 25X1

-3-

along the Bavarian border, with a total strength of 11,000 to 12,000 men, are manned almost exclusively by Czech nationals; Slovaks, who have proved to be unreliable, have been progressively weeded out. By 1952 only 10% of these five brigades were Slovaks and this number has very probably been even further reduced at the present date. A 1952 report states that PS Brigade Hqs and Bn Hqs have the following efficers: Commanding Officer, Adjutant, Chief of Staff, Political Officer, DCZ Officer, Educational Officer, Leader of Youth Section, Rear Service Chief, Motor Transport Officer, Administration Officer, Codes and Ciphers Officer, Medical Officer; Brigade Hq only has an Engineer Officer and a Chief of Personnel Section. Battalion Hq only has an Ordnance Officer.

In regard to communications, all units from company thru brigade to PS Hq in Prague are connected by telephone. In addition, companies stationed on the border are also connected laterally. Radio is a supplementary means of communication from battalion up, and also between battalions. There is telecommunication between brigades and Unit 9600 (Chief Administration of the Border and Interior Guard).

The primary mission of the PS is to keep unauthorized persons from getting into Czechoslovakia or from leaving it. There is, however, also a secondary mission. This is to repel armed invasion of Czechoslovakia or, at least, resist long enough in the border area to allow Regular Army divisions to come to their aid or to occupy previously selected defensive positions. To carry out this secondary mission, PS brigades on the Bavarian border have direct communications with Czech Army divisions stationed in the border zone, as follows:

with the 12th Mtz Rifle Division in Karlovy Vary with the 11th Mtz Rifle Division in Plzeň with the 2nd Mtz Rifle Division in Susice with the 1st Mtz Rifle Division in Ceske Budejovice

In case of an alert on the border, PS brigades have the right to call on these divisions for immediate and direct help. These four divisions, in turn, do not train with other units in those summer training gounds customarily used by the Czech Army but exercise in summer maneuver areas close to the border in order to be available at all times.

The PS wears the same uniforms as the Czech Army. Only the insignia and the branch-of-service colors on the service and parade uniforms are different. The field uniform, like that of the Czech Army, is khaki; the characteristic metal dog's head insignia, denoting a member of the PS, is worn on the collar of the field blouse and the field overcoat. In the service and parade uniform of EM and NCO's, lapels carry only the metal dog's head insignia, officers' service and parade uniforms have this insignia on green lapel flashes. Colors of shoulder straps and shoulder boards for all ranks in the service and parade uniforms are indicated in the following table:

Service and Parade Uniform
Shoulder strap and shoulder board colors

	Background	Piping	NCO stripes (on shoulder strap)	Flashes
EM	green	red		
NCOs	green	red	red	
Cereer NCOs	green	\mathbf{red}	orange	green
Officer candidates	green	orange	orange	green
Officers	gold	green	silver star	green

Rank insignia, for all ranks, except for the branch-of-service colors given above, is identical with that of the Czech Army.

S_E_C_R_E_T NOFORN	•
NOPORA	25X1
- A ⇔	

Weapons and Equipment

PS companies are armed with pistols, rifles (Czech and old German 98 models), and machine pistols. In addition, some companies have light and heavy machine guns; in fact, it is probable that most or all of them have, but this has not as yet been confirmed. The number of machine guns has not been established although it probably amounts to 3 light and 1 heavy per company. There are indications that either battalion has or brigade ha units (or both) are equipped with heavy machine guns, 82-mm mortars, and/or light AT weapons similar to the German Panzerfaust but this is also far from being absolutely confirmed. A report dating back to 1953 state training battalions were instituting courses in the light mortar and light AT guns; this might be an indication that by now all battalions and brigades have been equipped with these weapons. A few brigades have been reported as having a number of light armored cars.

As far as transportation is concerned, battalions and brigades have enough trucks for day-to-day supply needs and for the fast transport of smaller units to an emergency destination in case of alarm. Little more is known on this subject. A 1952 report stated that company has are equipped with a passenger car and motorcycle; battalion has, with 4 passenger cars, 4 trucks, and several motorcycles; brigade has, with approximately 10 passenger cars, 15 trucks, and 10 motorcycles. Whether the above count is generally true, however; to how many units it refers; and what the exact TO and E of motor vehicles in PS brigades, battalions and companies is, cannot at present be determined.

25X1

Approved For Release 2008/10/10: CIA-RDP80-00810A006900210002-4

S-E-C-R-E-T Noporn

Annex A

25X1

Organization and Stations of PS Units in March 1955

Each post is occupied by a company, except as noted

PS Unit

High Command

Prague - Smichov

25X1

PS officers' school

1. Bavarian Border

5th Brig

lst Bn

(1st through 7th Co)

Cheb

Hranice

Olomous

Hranice Trojmezi Krasnany

Pastviny Ujezd Stitary undetermined

2d Bn

(8th through 14th Co)

As

Krasna Selbska 1 Zdar Pata Polna Doubrava Dolni Paseky

3d Bn

(15th through 19th Co) (?)

Cheb

Liba Dubina

Muchlbach Horni Kunreuth Svata Anna

4th Bn

(20th through 24th Co)

Cheb

Svaty Kriz Slapany

Stery Hroznatov

 Ko_{2} ly Mytina

12th Brig

1st Bn

(1st through 4th Co)

Plana

Dolni Zandov

Oldrichov Berg Dylen 1 Mohelno Slatina Tri Sekery

2d Bn

(5th through 9th Co)

Halze

Pavluv Studenec Branka (Jalevy Dvur)

Broumov Tisina 1 S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN

Annex A -2-

Lesna

25X1

3d Bn

(10th through 13th Co)

Pavlova Hut Bernavsky Les 1 Vindiskrez Stary Pochr

4th Bn

14th through 18th Co)

Rozvedov

Jedlina Hranicky

near Nove Domky near Novy Dvur

Diana

9th Brig

1st Bn

(1st through 5th Co)

2d Bn

(6th through 10th Co)

3d Bn

(11th through 15th Co)

4th Bn

(16th through 20th Co)

Pobezovice

Bela nad Radbuzou

Diana Eisendorf

Eisendorfska Hut

Ples Vaclava 2

Pivon

Rybnik Dvur Pandorf 1

Grafenried Nemanice

Trhanov

Cerna Reka Berg Cerchov3 Zamecek 1 Bystrice Folmava

Kout na Sumave

Lesnikukal Spalenec (Prenet)

Maxov Vseruby Sruby

7th Brig

1st Bn

(1st through 5th Co)

Susice

Nyrsko

Cervene Drevo

Fleky

south of Fleky

Svata Katerina Zadni Chalupy

S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN

...

Annex A

Zelezna Ruda

2d Bn

(6th through 11th Co)

Henry
Cerne Jezero
Stare Hute
Alzbetin 1
Debrnik
near Polom, Hill

3d Bn

(12th through 15th Co)

Prasily
Prasily
Polednik
Gsenget

4th Bn

(16th through 20th Co)

Modrava -

Hurka

Javory Pila L Pusta Skala L Road of Modrava L

Slate 1 Breznik 1

10th Brig

1st Bn

(1st through 5th Co)

Volury

Kvilda

Prameny Bucina Kota^I

Novy Svet (?) Knizeci Plane

2d Bn

(6th through 10th Co)

Kunzvert

Zdarek

Svetle Hory Horni Silnice Dolni Silnice

C. Zleby

3d Bn

(11th through 15th Co)

Stozec

Nove Udoli

near Tristolionik Hill Plesne Jezerol "Na Kanale"

Krasna Hora

4th Bn

(16th through 20th Co)

Horni Plana

Zvonkova (?)

Raci Smrciny Planina

Cehnice I

S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORM

Approved For Release 2008/10/10 : CIA-RDP80-00810A006900210002-4

S-E-C-R-E-T 25X1 **NOFORM** Annex A -8--4-Austrian Border 15th Brig Ceske Budejovice 1st Bn Loucovice 2d Bn Kaplice 3d Bn Suchdol 4th Bn Nova Bystrice 4th Brig **Inojmo** 1st Bn Jemnice 2d Bn Znojmo Hrusovany 3d Bn 4th Bn Breclav 11th Brig Bratislava 1st Bn Halacky 2d Bn Stupava 3d Bn Bratislava (?) PS Damube River Flotilla Komarno 3. GDR Border Karlovy Vary 3d Brig 1st Bn Kovarska 2d Bn Nejdek 3d Bn Luby (?) 19th Brig Decin (?) three battalions

1.	Comment: Not identifiable in available gazeteers.	25 X 1
2.	Comment: The reference may be either to Vaclav or to Hora Svateho Vaclava.	
3.	Comment: Cerchov Mountain, also known as Cerchov hora na Sumave, is located at N 49-23, E 12-47.	25 X 1

